

Messrs. G. F. and B. H. King, who take great interest in natural history, and who are about to engage upon a thorough exploration of S. W. Ga. and W. Fla. in the interest of science. Their address is Mimsville, Ga.

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#### NOTES ON SOME SOUTHERN MEXICAN SHELLS.

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BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

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A small collection of shells from the state of Tabasco, Mexico, received from Prof. José N. Rovirosa, is interesting as supplying a new species of the genus *Chondropoma*, a genus common to southern Mexico and the West Indies, but far more fully developed in the latter region.

A new *Unio* of the *Lampsilis* group also occurred. The following is a list of the species:

*Polygyra Yucatanea* Mor. var. *helictomphala* Pfr. San Juan Bautista.

*Thysanophora conspurcatella* Morel. San Juan Bautista.

*Oxystyla princeps* Brod.

*Subulina trochlea* (Pfr.). San Juan Bautista.

*Opeas micra* (Orb.). San Juan Bautista.

*Glandina Ghiesbrechti* Pfr.

*Succinea Guatemalensis* Morel.

*Planorbis tenuis* Phil.? (Young.)

*Planorbula obstructa* Morel. Margin of the Grijaloa R.

*Aplexa aurantia* Cpr. Macajuca.

*Aplexa Tapanensis* Cr. & Fisch. San Juan Bautista.

*Chondropoma Martensianum* Pilsbry. Montañas de Poaná. See below.

*Helicina lirata* Pfr. Garden of the Juarez Institute, San Juan Bautista.

*Neritina virginea* L. Pueblo "La Ceiba."

*Pachychilus vulneratus* Crosse & Fischer. Upper Puyacatengo R. near Teapa. This is the form referred by Morelet (in coll.) to *P. Helleri*, and made by Crosse & Fischer a variety of *P. chrysalis* Brot., under the above name. The form seems to offer considerable differences from *P. chrysalis*, typical specimens of which were collected by Sr. Rovirosa at Ixtacomitan, Chiapas, and it may prove specifically independent. The specimens are old, more truncated

than any other *Pachychilus* I have seen, one with a greatest diameter of 24 mm., measuring 39 mm. in height, and having less than two whorls remaining, the suture describing only one spiral turn. The shells from Morelet's collection before me are much smaller, though doubtless this exact form.

*Unio Rovirosai* Pilsbry. Laguna de Atasta, near San Juan Bautista. See below.

*Descriptions of New Species.*

***Chondropoma Martensianum* n. sp.**

Shell perforate, turreted, truncate, thin, corneous, with many faint reddish-brown narrow spiral bands interrupted into dots.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  whorls remaining in adults, very convex, separated by very deeply impressed sutures, the last whorl well rounded below. Sculpture of numerous very low spiral cords, a median one often larger, giving the upper whorls a subangular appearance, crossed by very numerous vertical lamellæ with scalloped edges, about 4 or 5 lamellæ in the space of a millimeter, on the latter half of the last whorl. Aperture circular; peristome broadly and equally reflexed on the outer, basal and columellar margins, its face somewhat lamellose, nearly 1 mm. wide.

Alt. 13, diam. 6.6, internal diam. of aperture 3.2 mm. ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  whorls.)

Alt. 11.3, diam. 6.5, internal diam. of aperture, 3.3 mm. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  whorls.)

Montañas de Poaná, Tabasco, Mexico (José N. Rovirosa).

This species is most nearly allied to *C. radiosum* Morelet, but differs as follows: It is smaller and more slender; the lamellæ are not produced into short spines where they cross the spiral cords; the peristome is decidedly narrower, recurved instead of flat or flaring forward; finally, the aperture itself is as large as in *C. radiosum*, though the shell is smaller.

It is named in honor of Dr. E. von Martens, who is now publishing an extensive work on the non-marine mollusks of Mexico.

***Unio (Lampsilis) Rovirosai* n. sp.**

Shell large, ovate, rather thin (about as in *U. luteolus*), inflated, nowhere gaping, covered with a rather thin black cuticle, sculptured with coarse and irregular growth-wrinkles, lamellose toward the basal margin; beaks rather small, situated a little behind the anterior

fourth of the length; hinge margin slightly curved, anterior end narrowly rounded, posterior end much wider. Interior white, faintly pink tinted in the cavity, hardly iridescent. Right valve with one strong wedge-shaped cardinal tooth standing nearly at a right angle to the larger axis of shell, slight rudiments of accessory teeth in front of and behind it on the hinge-line; the lateral single, stout and high, separated by nearly its own length from the cardinal. Left valve with two stout, subequal, oblique, crenulated cardinal teeth and two strong laterals. Anterior adductor and pedal scars deep, posterior scars very shallow, the adductor and foot retractor completely united. Dorsal scars well within the cavity of the beaks, the major row (of about 6-8 small deep scars) extending obliquely across the cavity from below the cardinal to the lower side of the hinge-plate; some smaller, shallower scars below the main series. Pallial line deep anteriorly and below, shallow posteriorly. Length 111, height 71, diam. 43 mm.

Laguna de Atasta, near San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, Mexico.

Type is a ♀ specimen. It is allied to *U. umbrosus* Lea, differing in the narrower anterior end and consequently triangularly oblong form, the hinge-line and basal margin converging strongly forward; the lateral teeth are also shorter. The female is much more swollen posteriorly than in *U. umbrosus*.

It is named in honor of Prof. José N. Rovirosa, known for his botanical explorations in southern Mexico.

This species falls into the genus *Lampsilis* as understood by Simpson. Pending the publication of his classification of the group, it is here placed under *Unio*.

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#### SOME NOTES ON THE LAND SHELLS OF WESTERN FLORIDA.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

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The following notes on the land mollusca are based on a few obtained incidentally while collecting fossils in Western Florida during the latter half of February and the first week in March.

These notes give a more southern and western distribution for a number of species than has heretofore been recorded.

The more southern distribution is undoubtedly due to the direct southerly course of all the rivers, which during freshets carry down great quantities of drift-wood to which a number of the land shells